

Eratina hermæa, sp. n.

Female.—Primaries deep black, the veins at the base, a narrow streak at the end of the cell, and part of the inner margin creamy white; the fringe black: secondaries semi-hyaline white, broadly bordered with deep black from the apex to the anal angle. Underside: primaries brownish black, with a reddish shade, the veins from the base to the middle pale yellowish white, the streak as above, but extending to the costal margin: secondaries as above, with a rather wide, submarginal, dark red line which extends from the apex to the anal angle. The head, thorax, and abdomen black; the collar and tegulæ yellowish white; the abdomen banded with white; antennæ and legs black.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Ecuador, Chiguinda (*Buckley, Mus. Druce*).

Eratina tryphosa, sp. n.

Male.—Primaries: the costal margin, apex, and outer margin broadly bordered with dark brown, the inner portion of the wing white; a large yellow spot close to the apex; the fringe dark brown: secondaries white, the base and outer half of the wing dark brown; the fringe brown. Underside: primaries as above, with a second yellow spot close to the anal angle: secondaries as above, with a marginal greyish line, which extends from the apex to the anal angle; a large yellow spot at the anal angle. The head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs dark brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Ecuador, Intij (*Buckley, Mus. Druce*).

This species is quite distinct from any known to me.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Les Coquilles Marines des Côtes de France. Par ARNOULD LOCARD.
F. B. Baillièrre et Fils: Paris, 1891.

THIS work forms a companion volume to the 'Prodrome de Malacologie Française, Catalogue général des Mollusques vivants de France, Mollusques marins,' by the same author, and each may be regarded as supplementary to the other.

The 'Prodrome' contains a classified list of the marine mollusks of France, with more or less complete synonymy of the species and full

details respecting localities. It does not, however, include descriptions of the families, genera, or species, and is unillustrated. On the contrary, in the present volume we find short diagnoses of the various groups and species, and a woodcut of a typical species of each generic and sectional group, but no complete synonymy, merely a reference to the original descriptions and M. Locard's and a few other works. Precise habitats are not quoted, but only the particular sea in which the various forms occur, and the bathymetrical distribution is indicated by three zones, namely the littoral, the herbaceous (=laminarian), and the coralline.

The classification adopted is practically the same in both works, but we notice a few omissions and alterations. For example, no mention is made of the families Xenophoridae and Siphonariidae, both of which occur in the 'Prodrome.' The genus *Isocardia* is removed from the Cardiidae to the Cyprinidae, *Circe* and *Astarte* from the Cyprinidae to the Astartidae, *Galeomma* from Kelliidae to Galeommidae, *Spondylus* from Ostreidae to Spondylidae, and in the Brachiopoda *Megathyris*, *Cistella*, and *Thecidea* are placed in the family Megathyridae instead of Terebratulidae.

In the first hundred pages, which are a fair sample of the rest, we observe that half a dozen genera and about ten species occurring in the 'Prodrome' are here abandoned; at least eight species are placed in different genera, and in about a dozen instances the names of species have been changed. We also find about twenty so-called new species and at least twenty-five others not contained in the 'Prodrome'!

This excessive multiplication of species could not occur anywhere except in France—for that is the special function of the "Nouvelle école" in that country. By all serious conchologists this practice is strongly condemned, and no opportunity should be lost of loudly protesting against it. What is more ridiculous than the supposition that within the last five or six years M. Locard has discovered about a hundred and sixty species of Mollusca (one seventh of the total number in the book!) from the shores of France, which have escaped the attention of his compatriots and others for a hundred years?

This is the only work as yet published which contains descriptions (albeit they are too brief and inadequate) of all the known shells met with on the French coast. It consists of 384 pages of text and is illustrated with 348 fairly good woodcuts.

No reference whatever is made to the soft parts or animals, and the shell-bearing species only are treated of; consequently such groups as the Cephalopoda, Nudibranchiata, Pteropoda, Heteropoda, and a few others are entirely disregarded. These are serious omissions to scientific students, for whom, however, the work is probably less intended than for shell-collectors.

In conclusion, we cannot commend this volume as possessing any special scientific value, nor is it in any way comparable with the works of Forbes and Hanley and Jeffreys on the Mollusca of the British coasts.